

TURKMAN, ANGRY, WILL HAVE HIS SAY IN SENATE CAUCUS

South Carolinian Represents His Committee Demotion.

PREPARES TO TELL COLLEAGUES SO

Session To-Day Expected to Be No "Pink Tea" Affair—President Wilson Again Escapes Gaze of Curious by Refusing to Announce What Church He Will Attend.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 16.—The last big gun of the Senate, which for two weeks past has been holding stormy executive sessions trying to make every piece of senatorial timber fit, will boom to-morrow.

Senator Tillman, who failed to head the powerful Committee on Appropriations, being defeated by Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, will add another chapter to caucus history. To-day he stated that he had the ammunition ready. The powder is dry, and he is primed for action when the doors are locked for the last time on the caucus.

While Senator Tillman said to-day that he would not make public the contents of this statement until sanction should be given by the caucus, enough is known to make it clear that to-morrow's meeting will be no pink tea affair.

As a matter of fact, Tillman does not like the manner in which he was taken off the highest run of the senatorial ladder after it appeared that he had a firm grip and that his hold could not be shaken, and this is doubtless what he will discuss. It is also expected that he will say something regarding the manner in which Senator Hoke Smith and the latter's friends are said to have deserted him after the appearance of a statement in a Georgia paper Thursday, in which Senator Tillman went after Hoke Smith and accused him of having previously deserted his friend and colleague Senator Bacon. Right there, according to best information now obtainable, was where the South Carolina Senator erred. The publication of the statement is said to have angered Hoke Smith. He told Senator Tillman as much, called off his aid, and the result was that Senator Thomas S. Martin was declared the choice of the "steering committee" for the Appropriations chairmanship, and Senator Tillman was forced down one rung of the ladder.

As for the Senate, the session of the Senate to-morrow. It will be the last for the present unless complications arise, and before it ends the inside facts of the Martin-Tillman-Bacon fight will be written into Senate history.

P. H. McC.

Wilson Pools Them Again.

Washington, March 16.—President Wilson again escaped the fate of the curious and worshiped inconspicuously to-day at the First Presbyterian Church.

With a dozen or more Presbyterian churchmen located within easy reach of the White House, the President has kept Washington folk guessing each Sunday as to the one he would select. There is a friendly rivalry among the churchmen, and the President's worship at a particular church all the time, but it was apparent to-day that the President will not make a final selection, if at all, until he has attended the Easter service.

Secretary of State Bryan already was in his pew when the President, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Jessie arrived. Few in the church were aware of the presence of the President, and the President did not announce where he would worship until he stepped into his automobile at the White House.

After church the President stopped for a short time at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and spent the afternoon at home. To-night the Wilson family was at the White House, and there were no guests. With the exception of two nights, when the President attended the theatre, he has been at home every evening. The cares of political campaigning during the last two years often deprived Mr. Wilson of the society of the family circle, but he has every indication that henceforth he will spend most of his evenings at home.

His close friends the President had admitted that he drew more ease and comfort in the White House than he has had in many years. The President has been doing a little work on the preparation of his first message to Congress, and occasionally has had a political caller, but for the most part has disposed of his work during the day and devoted the evening to the family circle.

Making His Way Slowly.

Washington, March 16.—Conferences between National Chairman William F. McCombs and Democratic leaders to-day brought out the fact that the administration intends to proceed slowly and carefully in filling Federal offices throughout the country. It is expected, however, that when the extra session of Congress begins on April 7 there will be a long list of appointments ready for confirmation.

When the extra session opens Postmaster-General Burleson also expects to have ready his plan for dealing with the situation created when all the first-class postmasters were put into the classified service.

Mr. Burleson does not believe that the executive order through which the postmasters were placed on the civil service list should be revoked, but he expects that those who were placed on the civil service list without examination be required to submit to the merit test.

While the question of Federal appointments is absorbing the attention of President Wilson, it became apparent to-day that besides the members of the Cabinet who are sifting the mass of applicants, National Chairman McCombs and Secretary Tumulty were working in close harmony with members of Congress.

It became known also that no particular policy will be followed in all the States with reference to organization.

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WOMEN PELTED WITH CLDS BY JEERING CROWD

Then Mob Drags Them Up and Down Streets.

EYES BLACKENED AND CLOTHES TORN

London, March 16.—The suffragettes, who again attempted to hold a Sunday afternoon meeting in Hyde Park, were mobbed by a crowd of 10,000 persons.

For two hours the women demonstrated until recently were held in peace, and Oxford Street nearby were the scenes of wildest disorder.

The trouble began when "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond mounted a wagon and started to speak to the great assemblage, which was largely made up of youths who had armed themselves with ammunition of various descriptions of with trumpets, mouth organs and bells. She had hardly uttered a word when a clod of turf struck her in the mouth.

Tossing of Abuse.

Mrs. Drummond maintained her good nature, smiled at her tormentors, and continued her speech in the midst of a veritable tornado of abuse, cat-calls, rattling whistles and cries of "Go home to your children!"

For half an hour the crowds shouted, sang and pelted the suffragette commander-in-chief, whose clothes soon were a mass of mud. At last Mrs. Drummond's speech, of which not a word was audible, came to an end, and a younger woman took her place. She fared no better. The police called upon the chairman to clear the meeting. Under escort of a large force of police, mounted and afoot, the women were led out of the park, followed by a jeering crowd, which continued to pelt them with missiles.

The police endeavored to pilot the women to the tube station, but the crowd brushed them aside and dragged the women up and down the street. In the middle one woman's eye was blackened and the clothes of all were torn and disheveled. The police, after half an hour's struggle, got the upper hand.

The attack on the suffragettes was premeditated long before their wagon entered the park. Hundreds of boys had assembled ready for mischief, and the women, who were particularly strong force of police arrived such as is seldom witnessed in a London park, where freedom of speech is accorded the adherents of every propaganda. The disorder continued despite the efforts of a particularly strong force of police. But the crowd outnumbered them a hundred to one, and it was impossible to prevent men from throwing their often well-aimed missiles at the harassed women.

One of the speakers, a Miss Rogers, collapsed as she was being escorted from the park, and her clothes were torn when the police succeeded in rescuing the woman.

It was a regular stand-up fight between the police and the crowds, the former striking out right and left and vowing to arrest the ringleaders. Others among the crowd, however, would come to the aid of those seized by the police and forcibly take them out of their hands.

Suddenly the cry would go up, "Here's one," and the police would find themselves facing a fainting woman wearing the unique badge of the "Women's Social and Political Union." Every woman thus adorned was greeted with cries of "Incendiary," "Shop-barker," "Take her to the Serpentine," and other rags.

Calls Police Officers.

Mrs. Drummond, speaking of the Hyde Park affair this evening, said it began by some boys shouting "Fello, here's Mother Drummond." She declared that the crowd had shown no hostility, and that the trouble was caused among the police in interfering with free speech and in their officious manner trying to escort the suffragettes from the park.

The Referee, a Sunday Journal devoted to the sports, has the details of an elaborate plot to kidnap David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are only just beginning to leak out.

"When the government learned of the daring nature of the plot," the paper says, "the number of detectives guarding Mr. Lloyd George was largely increased."

Mrs. Drummond concluded by saying:

"We didn't want an escort and we don't fear the mob, and because we trusted the mob and refused an escort the police assaulted us."

At Hampstead Heath another suffragette (Continued on Tenth Page.)

Sunday "Lid" on Tight at White House

Washington, March 16.—The Sunday "lid" was on tighter at the White House and State, War and Navy Buildings to-day than ever before. Following out the ideas of President Wilson, the subordinates, for the most part, took the day off, even though for years they have been following the rule of doing some Sunday work.

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty paid no visit to the executive offices. The Secretaries of the State, War and Navy Departments were absent, and their assistant secretaries, likewise, observed the rule of one day off in seven.

Executive Clerk Foster was at the White House to-day about noon, but even at that he was taking more of a day off than had been his custom for sixteen years past. In the future the "lid" rule probably will be observed even more strictly than now. Only such work as is absolutely necessary will be done in the White House and the departments.

Practically the only bureau open in the Navy Department to-day were those of operations and radio service and medicine and surgery. Routine matters in these branches needing immediate attention compelled the officials to stay on their jobs. The remainder of the big building were a sepulchral air.

LATEST REVOLT IN MEXICO GROWS MORE DANGEROUS

Trouble Is Greater Than Government Is Willing to Admit.

WIDE VARIANCE BETWEEN REPORTS

El Paso, Tex., March 16.—The vanguard of Inez Salazar's army arrived to-night within one mile of Juarez. The rebel force is estimated at 500 men. Juarez is defended by 350 Federal regulars.

Mexico City, March 16.—There is a wide variance between official and unofficial reports received in the capital regarding the magnitude of Mexico's latest revolution. Information from sources heretofore reliable makes it appear that Carranza's revolt is far more formidable than the government reports would indicate. According to the government, the rebel Governor of Coahuila holds no towns, commands not more than 400 men, and is chiefly occupied in running away from the government troops.

Private advices say he holds Lampazos and Bustamante, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, in the State of Coahuila, and that he has at least 4,000 men, many of whom are state troops, under his command. Furthermore, it is reported on the same authority that Carranza practically is in control of the Mexican International Railway, and is operating portions of it, and has so damaged the National Railway between Monterrey and Laredo that to repair it will require a considerable time, even when the management is given an opportunity to do so. The oil and water tanks and other stations have been destroyed, in addition to destroying the bridges, miles of tracks have literally been removed, by which long sections are torn up at one time.

The rebels from Orozco, when they destroyed the tracks between Chihuahua and Juarez.

The public and press of Mexico City, anxious for peace, have been optimistic, but are now beginning to receive with doubts the reports of dwindling revolutionary movements, especially in the north. Accurate information is difficult to obtain, and there is reason to believe that even the government has been badly informed in many cases.

Orozco Optimistic.

Fascual Orozco, Jr., appears to be as optimistic as the government, and professes to believe that Felipe Casares, the emissary he sent to Salazar, will be able to obtain his allegiance to President Huerta.

The War Department has received news that Carranza has recrossed the railway line at Piedras Negras on his way to Sierrita to join a band of 400 rebels. He will begin active operations within a few days. The government announces that Chief Guajardo, one of Carranza's principal officers, has submitted with several hundred men, and that they will fight against their former comrades.

Alfonso Salinas, the rebel chief in the State of Vera Cruz, is reported to have surrendered with several hundred men.

The Senate has appointed General Zozaya, who was chief of arms of Acapulco, provisional Governor of the State of Guerrero.

Dr. Ignacio Alcocer has been appointed provisional Governor of Coahuila, in place of General Rascon, who was adjudged incompetent.

Orozco is sending couriers to Zapata, asking him to come into the City of Mexico, or to at least appoint a place for a conference. At present the famous bandit's location is not known to the government. Federal troops are being called out at Manzanillo, in the State of Colima, where they will be transported to Guaymas, in Sonora. It is planned to send these troops to attack the rebels from the west. In doing this, they will have to pass through the Yaqui Indian country, and as the Yaquis have announced that they are ready to resist the present government, sharp fighting is expected. The government has announced that 120,000 rebels in all have submitted.

Officials Indignant.

American newspapers containing an interview with Emilio Madero, in which he charges that his brother, Francisco, was murdered in his cell, and that Gustavo was tortured, his eye being put out, and then murdered, have caused extreme indignation among government officials. The charges are false and absurd, for although both men were killed under the "ley fuga," they were not tortured in any way.

Gonzales Arrives.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, March 16.—General Fernando Gonzales, chief of staff of Porfirio Diaz, arrived here to-day.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GIRL'S PARENTS CONFIDENT SHE WAS MURDERED

Mystery Surrounds the Death of Frances Leslie on Oceanic.

AUTHORITIES ARE ASKED TO GIVE AID

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, March 16.—The parents of Frances Leslie, the chorus girl, who, known on the ship's passenger list as Anna Wilson, died in her cabin on the White Star liner Oceanic, are convinced that their daughter was murdered.

Henry Schmitz, the father, telegraphed to both Secretary of State Bryan and the American consul at Southampton to-day, asking their aid in solving the mystery. It is the belief of the girl's family that she was the victim of poisoned candy sent to the steamer in the name of Anna Wilson. They declare that the girl had no disgruntled sweetheart, nor any enemy that they knew of.

Henry Schmitz admitted to-day that he believed that poison had been sent to the girl by mistake. He intimated that the intended victim may have been Anna Wilson, the dead girl's chorus chum, whose ticket his daughter bought, and whose place in the American Revue, in London, his daughter was to have taken.

Holds Robbery Theory.

Mrs. Mary Schmitz, the mother, fears that her daughter was killed by some one who sought to rob her.

"Frances left New York on the Oceanic on March 8," said Mrs. Schmitz. "She took with her about \$3,000 worth of packages of candy. Several flowers came to her stateroom while I was bidding her good-by. She was in excellent health and spirits. I never saw her so pretty, and she was always a beautiful girl."

"While we were standing on the deck, a short, swarthy man—he looked like a foreigner to me—stood less than five feet away from her. He was wearing a green plush hat and a long tan overcoat. I would know him in a second were I to see him again. Frances did not know him, but he hovered about her in the way across. When I was on the pier watching the boat sail out he was directly behind her watching her constantly."

"My girl never died of a natural cause. She was too strong and well. I know that there has been foul play."

Frances Leslie, twenty-two years old, was really Frances Leslie Schmitz. She had been a member of the Siegfied closest chum was Anna Wilson, now with the Siegfied Follies in Chicago.

Known as "Three Graces."

Anna Wilson was engaged to appear in the chorus of the "American Revue" in London, and was to have sailed on the Oceanic on March 8 with Frances Clifford, another Siegfied girl booked for the London show. Anna Wilson, Bessie Clifford and Frances were known as the "Three Graces" on Broadway. They were always together.

One seldom accepted an engagement unless the other two were invited. For three years they had shared dressing-rooms, and the London engagement came as the first split that the trio had known for many months.

At the eleventh hour, Anna Wilson cancelled her London engagement and was known as the "Three Graces" in this country. Frances Leslie, who had been selected for the London chorus, was chosen in Miss Wilson's place. The triumvirate was broken, but Miss Leslie bade her friends farewell, saying that she would be over in a month or so.

Miss Wilson disposed of her ticket to Miss Leslie. Miss Leslie, fearing complications if she sailed under her own name, said as Anna Wilson.

Miss Leslie's chum, Bessie Clifford, left New York in high spirits. Miss Clifford took with her a coffin, an ornate affair, rather useless for practical purposes—which she laughingly said she would use if she died on the ocean. A belief in the "dead one" was held by the trio.

"I would hate to be sewed up in a sack and thrown overboard," she said. "I would rather be buried in a casket. As long as Frances is with me we will go together. Whoever dies first will get it."

The mockery was obviously prophetic, although the thudded casket was not used to hold the body of Miss Leslie.

When the Oceanic left New York the staterooms of the two chorus girls were veritable rose bowers. Many bouquets had arrived for each. A score of packages containing candy, books and fruit had been delivered in their staterooms.

But all those packages in stateroom No. 65, occupied by Miss Leslie were addressed to Miss Anna Wilson.

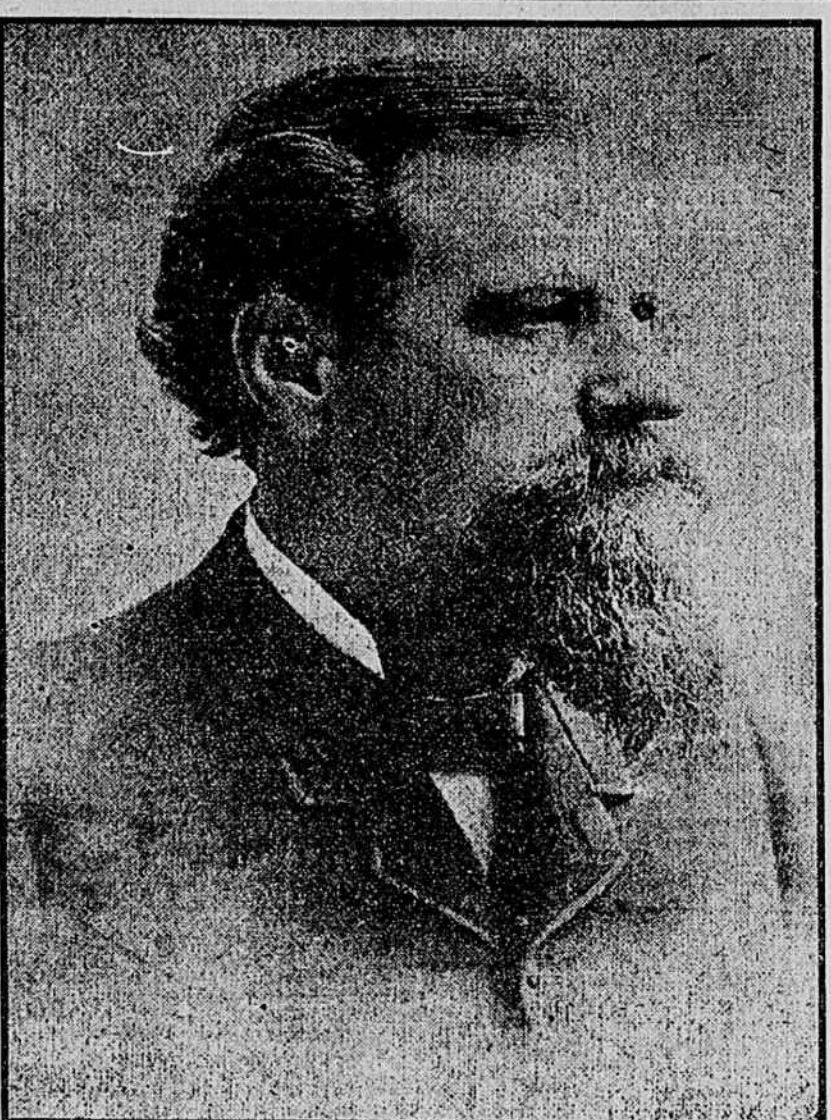
Believes She Was Murdered.

"Of course," said Mr. Schmitz to-day, "many people knew that my daughter was sailing under the name of Wilson, but many of her friends and Miss Wilson's friends did not know it. I believe that my girl was murdered. I cannot see anything else in it. I am obsessed by this idea. What is breaking her mother's heart and mine is the supposition I have telegraphed Mr. Secretary of State Bryan and to the American consul at Southampton asking them to help me. I am not a wealthy man, but I shall make an international matter of this if my daughter has been murdered as I believe."

"It may have been robbery or a mistake. Frances had no sweetheart. I know of no man in this case. She was a mighty good girl. It is altogether plausible that she was poisoned."

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HE GETS ONE OF THE PLUMS



Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri, whom President Wilson has made third assistant Postmaster-General.

ACT IS NECESSARY TO NATION'S HONOR FOR LEGISLATION

Not to Repeal Free Tolls Act Would Be Dark Blot on This Country.

Wilson Is Asked to Recommend Action on Various Subjects at Extra Session.

LETTER TO AMERICAN PEOPLE PANAMA CANAL TOLL ISSUE

Carnegie Endowment Trustees Appeal for Strict Observance of Treaty Obligations.

Democrats in Both Houses Believe Problem Cannot Be Avoided.

Washington, March 16.—Declaring the United States ought to be the most scrupulous of all nations in the keeping of its treaty obligations, "even to its own hurt," the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to-night issued an appeal to the American people to bring about as an act of national honor the repeal of the act of Congress which exempts American coastwise vessels from payment of Panama Canal tolls.

The appeal is in the form of a statement and was issued under the signature of the trustees, president, Senator Elihu Root; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England; Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War; Charlesman Tower, former ambassador to Germany; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and other members of the board of trustees.

The issuance of this statement is the latest work of the society, which was founded in 1910 by Andrew Carnegie, when he endowed it with \$10,000,000. The brochure sets forth the history of the various treaties that have been negotiated by this country with Great Britain, regarding the building and control of the Panama Canal. It is declared, quoting from the language of the several treaties between the two countries that it was the purpose of the American government to construct and maintain the Panama Canal for "the benefit of mankind on equal terms to all," and that all treaties on the subject are "based on this intention and resolve many times reiterated by official representatives of the American government."

Provides for Arbitration.

Continuing, the brochure gives the history of the negotiating of the treaty, concluded on April 4, 1903, in which it is stipulated that in the event of "difficulties arising of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties these difficulties shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague," and declares that "in a special sense the United States is bound to observe faithfully and without question this treaty." It declares that the republic ought to be "absolutely faithful to its word given to its own hand."

In conclusion, the statement of the trustees says:

"By securing the repeal of that part (Continued on Second Page.)"

Low Temperatures to Prevail This Week

Washington, March 16.—Low temperatures for the season will prevail the greater part of the coming week over the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with frost Monday and Tuesday in the Southern States, except the central and Southern portions of Florida, according to the weekly Weather Bureau bulletin issued to-day.

"Except in the Northern and North Pacific States," says the bulletin, "the weather will be generally fair during the next several days. The next disturbance of importance to cross the country will appear in the far West Tuesday or Wednesday, prevail over the Middle West about Thursday and the Eastern States Friday or Saturday. This disturbance will be preceded by rising temperature and be attended by local rains during its movement eastward."

RICH HAIL MADE WHEN BURGLARS FOOT PAWNSHOP

More Than \$250,000 in Diamonds and Jewelry Taken.

GREAT SAFE EASY FOR CRACKSMEN

Thieves Make Clean Getaway With Plunder, Leaving Police at Sea—Store and Its Valuables Are Reached Through Tunnel From Adjoining Building.

New York, March 16.—An East Side burglary, perpetrated by clever cracksmen some time to-day, netted the thieves the largest haul obtained in New York City in many years. Martin Simons & Sons, pawnbrokers, in Hester Street, were the victims, and the property stolen includes \$250,000 worth of jewelry, diamonds and other precious stones and \$100,000 worth of negotiable securities.

The thieves gained access to the pawnbrokers' richly stored vaults by means of a tunnel from an adjoining building, and a neighboring street. They made a clean getaway with their valuable loot.

The police are of the opinion that six cracksmen were employed on the job, and that the tunneling required all of last night and the greater part of Sunday morning. It is their belief that the actual robbery took place this afternoon, while hundreds of persons were passing along the street in front of the pawnshop. Several of the cranks in either the building from which the tunnel started or that in which the pawnshop is located heard any unusual noises.

Discovery Is Made.

A janitress peering through the window of the shop late this afternoon noticed the litter near the vault and gave the alarm. The police found that the tunnel was a narrow, dark passage, the collar of a house in Eldridge Street, directly adjoining Simons's place. It was driven through the wall of the Eldridge Street house and into a coal bin in the cellar of the Simons store.

In the southwest corner of the building is a safe vault twelve feet high, twelve feet long and twelve feet wide. The walls are brick, twenty-four inches thick. Railroad tracks run under the vault, and the floor is made of concrete, while great chilled doors protect the front. In addition, the place was protected by an electric burglar alarm.

The part of the cellar used by the pawnshop is separated from the pawnshop cellar by a partition wall, protected by wires. The men, after entering this basement, climbed into coal bin and scraped away the coal until they were three inches under the floor. Then they were able to get into the vault, and were then in the store.

The last girder of railroad iron supporting the roof of the vault is almost a foot from the vault itself. The two feet of mortar and brick were removed with ease, and the girder moved aside. In the southeast corner of the vault a hole was made, evidently by the use of a hard, silent tool. This aperture was nearly two feet square. The inner part of the vault was cut away, and the strong box, filled with jewels, bonds and cash, was seen. A gas light was opened to them. In it, with a gas light to what they were doing, the men or men selected to make the entrance were at liberty to work at leisure.

The vault contained \$3,000 in cash, \$24,000 in checks, \$180,000 in negotiable bonds and \$60,000 in notes. The rest of the wealth was in pledges. In the safe there were diamonds valued at \$3,000, strong boxes and twenty-six compartments. Twenty-four drawers that contained diamonds and watches were opened, and their contents taken.

When the men were ready to see what they were getting, because the packages were ripped open for a while and the wrapping paper and boxes thrown on to the vault floor. Then the strong boxes were ripped open. In this box were diamonds valued at \$3,000. Why they were not taken is a mystery, unless it was that by that time the men were so laden with stuff that they feared they might be unable to escape.

A \$5,000 pearl necklace and a necklace of diamonds and pearls valued at \$4,000 were left behind, but a diamond and pearl necklace, valued at \$10,000, and diamonds to the value of \$2,000, were taken. Mrs. Philip Rosenthal, a relative of Mr. Simons.

With loot enough to fill a bushel basket, the men climbed out of the vault and made their exit the same way as they entered. It is presumed they did the work some time before daylight to-day.

Later, \$40,000 of the negotiable securities were found scattered on the floor of the vault, but about \$35,000 others were missing. The robbers evidently having been afraid to take them, owing to the risk of detection in their disposal.

Looters Up to Date.

Another thing that seemed to point to the up-to-date business acumen of the looters was that they left behind them in the litter about the vault three pairs of gloves. The police are of the opinion that the cracksmen wore gloves in robbing the vault, realizing the extent to which the finger print bureau of the police department is capable of going into detecting crooks who leave impressions of their fingers at the scenes of their crimes.

When Simons and his son reached the pawnshop and made a hasty inventory they declared the loot taken easily was worth \$250,000, and that probably its value would exceed that figure.

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